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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 164 25 August 1986

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[Jerotijevic]

HUNGARIAN-CSSR-USSR EXERCISES FROM 8-12 SEP

LD221547 Budapest MTI in English 1443 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- In keeping with their training plan, the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states are to hold a joint tactical military exercise "Friendship 86" on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from September 8th to 12th. 25,000 members of the forces from the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, and the Soviet Army are to participate. The objective of the exercise is to further perfect the coordinated activity of staffs and troops in the area of defensive exercises.

The Hungarian forces and staffs to attend the exercises have been prepared. As a part of the preparations, and in keeping with plans, reserve forces have been enlisted and have joined in execution of the tasks in a disciplined manner. As the conclusion of the domestic preparation, mass meetings were organized Thursday and Friday in a number of local units, which were attended by the representatives of party, state and social bodies.

CSSR CDE DELEGATE URGES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD211337 Prague CTK in English 1259 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva Aug 21 (CTK) -- An agreement on a chemical weapons ban could be worked out in the nearest future and therefore work on concluding the agreeement must be accelerated, Czechoslovak delegate Milos Vejvoda told today's session of the Conference on Disarmament.

The aim is to ensure the security of nations, a peaceful development of the chemical industry and the protection of international trade and therefore all countries, regardless of the extent or their chemical arms potentials, must join these efforts, Milos Vejvoda said.

He stressed that the Soviet proposals for ways of liquidating stocks of chemical weapons and control of observance of a chemical arms production ban have contributed to marked progress at this year's conference.

It is, however, difficult to ignore to danger of the negative impact of such decisions as the NATO states' support for the production of binary weapons though it was accompanied by the alleged readiness of the USA to liquidate the existing stocks of chemical weapons in Western Europe. These are in any case outdated weapons constantly losing in importance, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

He pointed out the increasing danger of the production and deployment of binary weapons, stressing that if their production is started further efforts to achieve a total ban on chemical weapons will be considerably complicated.

Milos Vejvoda spoke with appreciation of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year, stressing it is a step confirming that the USSR seeks disarmament by acts and not by words.

TANCHEV, CUBAN AGRARIAN LEADERS SUPPORT MORATORIUM

AU221701 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

["For Promoting Bulgaro-Cuban Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 22 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice-president of the State Council, received Mr Juan Jose Leon, deputy chairman of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) of Cuba and Mr Orestes Quintero, chairman of the ANAP organization in the Cienfuegos Province, who are paying a visit to this country at the invitation of the BZNS Standing Committee.

The talks stressed that the BZNS and ANAP will continue to broaden their traditionally fraternal relations which have now been contributing for a quarter of a century to the promotion of Bulgaro-Cuban relations. It was pointed out that the extension of the term of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and the other Soviet peaceful initiatives raised by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev are received with greatest attention and support among the circles of the agrarian and other democratic parties and organizations. The BZNS and ANAP highly value and fully support the peaceful advance [as received] of the Soviet Union.

GUINEAN PLANNING MINISTER ENDS 'FRUITFUL' VISIT

AU231403 Sofia BTA in English 1240 GMT 23 Aug 86

["Bulgaria-Guinea: Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- Our visit to Bulgaria was very fruitful. We acquainted ourselves with the planning system and saw a country undergoing dynamic development, which may offer a lot of her experience to Guinea, said Mr Edouard Benjamin, minister of planning and international cooperation of Guinea, at the end of his visit to this country. He pointed out that his country wants to develop and widen the economic cooperation with Bulgaria. Of special interest is the cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and land improvement, construction, and more concretely, in road construction.

Guinea shows trade interest in the Bulgarian agricultural machines, lathes and the products of glass industry. In exchange Guinea may deliver coffee, cacao, bananas, bauxite, iron ore. There are good prospects for cooperation in the development of ore and mineral mines.

A protocol was signed on the results of the talks with a delegation of the State Planning Commission of Bulgaria. The protocol reflects the desire of the two countries to increase the trade and ecommomic relations. The two sides noted that after some standstill in the development of the relations there are good prospects for widening of the cooperation in the field of agriculture, mechanical engineering, trade and mining.

WORK PROCEEDS ON BULGARIAN-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION

Zhivkov Receives Tedla

AU231645 Sofia BTA in English 1631 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 23 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Adis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and co-chairman of the Joint Bulgaro-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The two sides concluded that the Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations are developing successfully. The contacts between the BCP and the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and the exchange in various spheres provide possibilities for durable ad active relations between the Bulgarian and Ethiopian peoples. The commission, which has achieve good results in the widening of the mutually advantageous cooperation, has also contributed to this end.

The two side touched upon certain questions concerning the exacerbated international situation due to imperialism.

The friendly talk was also attended by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian commission.

Kubadinski Signs Protocol

AU241910 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 24 Aug 86

["Bulgaria-Ethiopia: Widening of the Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA) -- The seventh session of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended with a signing of a protocol.

The document was signed by Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC o the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and by Mr. Adis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the National Central Planning Committee of Ethiopia.

The two sides surveyed the development of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation and specified the spheres and concrete projects for its further development. After the analysis of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the sixth session of the commision, the two sides noted that during that period the relations between the two countries had deepened and definite results has been achieved. The leaders of the delegations voiced the opinion that the existing potentials have not been utilized to the full and stressed the necessity of further widening and diversifying the cooperation. The two sides agreed to accelerate the outlined programmes.

Mr Adis Tedla stressed that the government of this country gives priority to the development of agriculture and pointed out that they would like to use Bulgaria's experience in this sphere.

The two sides viewed the activities of the joint association "Kasem Kabena" and the course of construction of the farm "Coca" and the works for agricultural technology, and other projects of the bilateral cooperation.

The Ethiopian side expresed its satisfaction with the assistance rendered by the Bulgarian specialists and doctors working in Ethiopia.

A protocol for widening of the barter was also signed.

BULGARIAN-SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT PLANNED

AU221833 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 22 Aug 86

["Second Bulgaro-Soviet Spaceflight in Preparation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22 (BTA corr.) -- In the first half of 1988 a Bulgarian citizen will take part in a manned Bulgaro-Soviet flight on the "Mir-Soyuz" orbital scientific complex.

A protocol for the preparation of the flight was signed today in Moscow by Mr Mako Dakov, vice-president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the National Committee for Research and Use of Space, and by Mr Aleksandr Dunayev, chairman of the Chief Deaprtment for the Creation and Use of Space Equipment in the Interest of the National Economy and Scientific Research (Glavkosmos) of the USSR. The international crew will carry out a number of scientific experiments, developed by Bulgarian and Soviet institutes.

It is my opinion that the second Bulgaro-Soviet flight will greatly contribute to the developmnt of astronautics, to the scientific research of space, to orbital technological experiments and to the perfection of spaceflights, Mr Aleksandr Dunayev said after the signing of the protocol. Mr Mako Dakov said that the programme of the flight envisages a number of scientific experiments in the course of ten days. The Bulgarian side will develop the respective apparatuses and will carefully prepare the sequence of the tests. Mr Mako Dakov pointed out that the programme of the flight envisages experiments in the field of space biology, medicine, space physics, remote sounding of the earth and a number of other experiments.

DOYNOV MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER PISAREV

AU221949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Yuriy Pisarev, first deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production of the Soviet Union. They discussed certain issues relating to the further development of the cooperation in agricultural engineering.

TANCHEV TALKS WITH CANADIAN NDP POLITICIAN

AU221136 Sofia BTA in English 0736 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Derek Blackburn, renowned political figure of the Canadian New Democratic Party, who is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.).

During the talk both sides expressed the desire for widening and deepening of the contacts between the two parties, which would contribute to the activation of the relations and to the mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation between the two countries.

The Canadian political figure assessed highly Bulgaria's successes, whose accelerated development and growing potential, outline here as a stable and interest partner. He noted the positive role of Bulgaria's constructive policy in the Balkins, Europe, and in the world.

Exchanging views on international issues the two sides stressed the great importance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and of the other Soviet peace initiatives, which embody the new political thinking and outline the way toward building of a comprehensive system for international security and halting of arms race.

DZHUROV, OFFICERS VISIT MANEUVER AREA

AU211305 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Report by Captain Georgi Vuchev and Senior Lieutenant Dragmoir Zakhariev: "Attacking Upsurge and Close Cooperation..."]

[Excerpts] The maneuver area, 19 August. "The enemy" is providing stubborn resistence. It inflicts aviation strikes and gives strong antitank fire. Data related to the "enemy" determine the plan of Officer Stefanov -- to create a powerful striking group which will implement the tasks...[passage omitted]

The maneuvers were attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, memver of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers; and Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the maneuvers.

PRAGUE PRAISES RENEWED NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

LD221728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have welcomed the 18 August statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he announced the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. This new important step is an expression of the highest degree of responsibility of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community for the fate of mankind. It again confirms that socialism is inseparably bound with the efforts for a happy future for mankind in peace.

The Soviet Union, which for more than a year has been observing a unilaterally declared moratorium on all nuclear tests, has had enough reasons in view of the stand taken by the United States, which still ignores this important initiative, to renew nuclear tests. The decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government is a new and convincing expression of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy worked out by the 27th Party Congress, which despite all the complexity of the international situation, takes into consideration the most fundamental interests of the nations of the world in the conditions of the nuclear age and space age.

The Soviet Union, in seeking ways to improve the international situation, to halt the arms build up, and to eliminate all nuclear weapons has been demonstrating its adherence to principles, realism, and enduring initiative. At the same time it takes the ensuring of its own security and that of its allies fully into account. Now the issue is to ensure that the United States does not waste the historic opportunity along the path toward halting the frenzied nuclear arms build up, which the magnanimous step taken by the Soviet Union is offering. The frenzied arms build up will not be halted by words but by specific actions, which will help to alter the development toward international relaxation.

We identify ourselves with the Soviet Union's stand that it is possible to achieve in the shortest possible time an agreement on the halting of nuclear tests, which would correspond to the common interests of all mankind. In the CSSR, the statement by the highest Soviet representative has met with the unequivocal agreement of all the people. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government express full support for this extra peace step taken by the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

Received by Husak

LD221649 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Also present was Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Gustav Husak emphasized solidarity and resolute support of the Czechoslovak people to the firm anti-imperialist stand of Syria and its role in the struggle of Arab nations for an independent and progressive development.

Exchanging views on topical international issues, the two representatives highly appreciated the constructive initiative of the Soviet Union on easing the international tension in the world, halting the arms race and on disarmament, especially the recent decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions and the proposal to sign an agreement with the United States on a ban on nuclear tests.

Special attention was paid to the problems of the Middle East. The two representatives stressed that the path leading to just and lasting peace in this region is the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations and attended by all sides involved, while respecting the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Received by Strougal

LD221314 Prague CTK in English 1116 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the close of his spa treatment in Czechoslovakia.

The two statesmen reviewed the results achieved in developing bilateral relations and paid special attention to economic cooperation where good results have been registered and prerequisites exist for expanding it.

The two premiers also exchanged views on international issues, including the situation in the Middle East. They emphasized the importance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year.

Damascus Television Report

JN221806 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT22 Aug 86

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak received Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the Presidential Palace in Prague at 1430 today, Damascus time, in the presence of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Al-Kasm conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and wishes to President Husak and the Czechoslavak people for continued progress and further successes in all fields. The talks then revolved around the promotion of relations between the two friendly countries -- relations whose foundations were established by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak.

At the end of the meeting, the CSSR president voiced his profound support for Syria's militant stands under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, as well as for Syria's distinguished role on the Arab level, particularly in the field of consolidating Arab solidarity to confront imperialism and Zionism and their schemes in the region. President Husak asked Dr Al-Kasm to convey his greetings and wishes to the Syrian Arab prosperity.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm met with Strougal at the CSSR Prime Ministry at 0730 this morning. Viewpoints were identical toward the issues that were raised during this meeting.

Departs 24 August

LD241550 Prague CTK in English 1428 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 24 (CTK) -- Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm left here today for home after a stay in Czechoslovakia for treatment.

On August 22. the Syrian premier was received by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

They exchanged views on topical international issues and highly appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, including the recent decision to prolong the moratorium on nuclear tests.

On the Middle East, the representatives stressed that a just and lasting peace in the region can be attained only through convening an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations in which all parties concerned would be represented.

The Syrian premier was also received by his Czechoslovak counterpart Lubomir Strougal. They paid special attention to economic cooperation in which good results have been scored and prerequisites exist for its further expansion.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD221854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, have congratulated the highest Romanian representatives on the occasion of their national holiday. In a telegram addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president, and to Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, it is said that the liberation of Romania in August 1944 as a result of the victorious advance by the Soviet Army and the armed rising of Romanian patriotic forces created the preconditions for the realization of fundamental economic changes, for the embarking on the course of socialist construction of the country.

We hold in sincere regard the results achieved by the Romanian working people along this course under the leadership of their Communist Party. We highly appreciate the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and nations which are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that they will continue to intensify in the spirit of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Treaty of Alliance, in the interest of the unity of the countries of the socialist community and the strengthening of their defense and economic ties within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wished comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, the Communists and all the working people of Romania on the occasion of Romania's national holiday further successes in fulfilling the challenging tasks set by the 13th RCP Congress in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress in the world.

CIA PLANS TO 'WRECK' NONALIGNED SUMMIT CITED

AU250949 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 86 p 1

(CTK Accra dispatch: "CIA Wants To Wreck Meeting at Harare"]

[Text] Accra (CTK) -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has worked out a plan to wreck the eighth summit conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries that will open at Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, at the beginning of next week. As the Ghananian daily PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC write, the CIA has spent $20 million on this project.

According to the plans of the U.S. espionage service, a number of acts of terror and sabotage against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, and other "Frontline States" are to be carried out on the eve of the conference and during the conference itself. These operations are to be carried out by racist Republic of South Africa, the relevant institutions of which have also received from the CIA the order to step up economic sanctions against neighboring African states.

PREMIER STROUGAL ATTENDS EXHIBITION OPENING

LD231055 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The state-wide exhibition "Land -- the Provider" opened in Ceske Budejovice in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, premier of the federal government. [passage omitted]

FRANTISEK PITRA VISITS PELHRIMOV DISTRICT

LD222026 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has arrived in the district of Pelhrimov on a working visit. He was briefed on the situation with regard to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 17th party congress, problems in fulfilling the state plan set for the agricultural and food complex, the grain harvest results and preparations for autumn work. In the afternoon Frantisek Pitra viewed exhibits at the statewide agricultural exhibition "Land -- the Provider" in Ceske Budejovice.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CPCZ OFFICIAL

LD222153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak presented today the Order of the Republic to Vladimir Pirosik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee. This high distinction has been conferred on him at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his many years of selfless activity in building socialism in our homeland.

Gustav Husak congratulated Vladimir Pirosik cordially on behalf of the party's Central Committee and on his own behalf on this jubilee occasion in his life as well as on the conferment on him of the Order of the Republic. He paid tribute to his lifelong activity in important party and public posts and wished him in the years ahead many successes in work on the development of our socialist society, good health and contentment in his private life.

FRG SHIPS SMUGGLING ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SRV

LD222033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Aug (ADN) -- It has emerged from reports here that the FRG ships Cap Anamur 1 and 2 alone have recently taken on board more than 10,000 asylum seekers, enticed from Vietnam under false pretences. Out of the total of more than 10,000 "saved" Vietnamese, as it is put here, 6,500 live in the Federal Republic.

Rupert Neudeck, the man responsible for the smuggling of these asylum seekers into the FRG, described in this connection with the discussion under way in the Federal Republic on the difference between political and economic refugees as hypocritical. On board the Cap Anamur in any case this difference could not be recognized.

Clearly Cap Anamur 1 and 2 are engagged as smuggling ships.

TRAINING WITH POLISH PILOTS COMPLETED 20 AUG

AU221156 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 August GDR and PPR fighter pilots held a meeting upon the completion of their joint combat training in the "Yuriy Gagarin" air wing of the National People's Army. In performance comparisons they determined the best pilot, technician, and mechanic, carried out practical flying exercises, and exchanged experiences. The several days of combat training served the successful cooperation in the ready alert system of the Warsaw Pact states' air defense. Hosts and guests conducted sports contests and paid a visit to the Ravensbrueck national memorial and monument.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN LEADERS

LD222134 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The leading GDR personages Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph today conveyed cordial congratulations to the Socialist Republic of Romania on that country's National Day. In a telegram to Romanian leaders Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, Honecker and Stoph expressed their pleasure over the successful achievements of the Romanian people.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL'S ARTICLE MARKS 20 AUGUST

AU221416 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Janos Peter, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy minister of interior: "Our 20 August"]

[Text] There is no other day in the calendar that evokes so many memories in the minds of the people who remember.

All of us remember King Stephen, the founder of the state; religious people remember St. Stephen, the one who introduced and safeguarded the Christian religion. He organized the Hungarian nomads into a state, realizing that there was no future for a wandering and nomadic life style in the center of a much more advanced Europe, that the condition for the survival of the Hungarian people was to adjust to a more vigorous feudal system and that, without taking up Christianity and organizing a feudal state order, the Hungarian tribal society would collapse as did many of the peoples once living in that area. There is a great temptation to ascribe some sort of actualized meaning and a direct "message" for today to King Stephen's political conception. This is permissible in literary works and drama; on the occasion of the holiday, let us content ourselves with respect for the facts, namely, that history has proven King Stephen's choice and that it was the courage and determination with which he took up the new road that led to Hungarians becoming a nation, thus creating a country which has finally become a fatherland to the people, even if the 1,000-year road since then has not been free of great struggles and long periods of bitter suffering. This is what present Hungary, the Hungarians of today respect in King Stephen's life's work, and this is what they express by remembering every year, even on the eve of the 3d millenium, their great king who lived at the turn of the first millenium.

On 20 August, however, we remember not only the founder of the state; traditionally, this day is also the festival of the new bread. Today, when worries about bread in the strictest sense of the term are unknown, this tradition seems to be fading in our country. The younger generations already have to be told why our predecesors called bread life, since under the term "our daily bread" we mean not only the bread made of flour and yeast and baked in an oven but also the results of the work of our entire society, the sum total of our material and spiritual goods. Thus, from this point of view 20 August can also be an occasion for remembrance and an evaluation of our tasks. The new bread is not only the symbol of annual crops but also the symbol of any other creative work in which the people's creative force of constructing their country is asserted. And peace is the fundamental condition for this.

After two world wars, today we are celebrating this holiday in a world situation in which not only the peoples of Europe but also all areas of our planet are threatened by the danger of incalculable destruction. The existence of mankind is at stake when there is an accumulation of weapons in the world capable of annihilating the planet several times over. Rational man at the end of the 20th century can regard only the avoidance of war and the halting of the arms race as solutions and as the future of the human race. Under the shadow of these threats, talks that foster hope are being held in Moscow, Washington, Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and elsewhere. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries aimed at easing the international tension and safeguarding peace are even stronger than the previous initiatives. The recently extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, the disarmament proposals, and the proposals aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the turn of the century are all concrete manifestations of the desire for peaceful coexistence based on the confidence that needs to be restored. The same desire arises from the initiatives of the socialist countries made to the United Nations and calling for the joining of forces in working out a basic agreement for universal security.

No matter how great the danger threatening mankind and no matter how full of contradictions and tensions our world, the positions of peace have not weakened but have further strengthened as a result of the increasing activity of forces that are firmly committed to it. Hungary is also playing an active part in this process. Hungary also took part in the preparation for the Helsinki conference whose final document raised new hopes and made possible the development of new international relations and contacts. We have good reasons for referring to the positive influence of the Helsinki spirit and for worrying about the fact that the process of detente has come to a sudden halt and has slowed down, and that the international situation has deteriorated. The fact that the Helsinki process has been maintained and has advanced, and that meetings have been held between politicians of countries with a different social order proves that negotiations and agreement are also possible on the most complex issues, given adequate patience. This could also refer to the initiatives made at last year's summit in Geneva; if the U.S. side agreed, the conditions for the implementation of these proposals would now be more available than ever.

It is in our interest, and not only ours, to further expand our foreign relations. In his interview given to TIME, MSZMP General Secretary Jonos Kadar said that "many years of observation indicate that the stronger the economic cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries, the firmer the foundations for building their political relations. And the converse is also true: When there is an improving political atmosphere, there are also more favorable conditions for expanding economic cooperation. This is obviously not a one-way street. Politicians of the capitalist countries have themselves pointed out the advantages of cooperating with the socialist countries, including additional employment and marketing opportunities." Naturally, the prosperity of our country and people is influenced not only by external circumstances; the way we make good use of the talent and diligence of the working people is more important than all this. Only a good foreign and domestic policy together can create the guarantees for progress and development. Speaking about 20 August, among its various conditions let us mention the firmness of the socialist social order and its development capacity, an order whose basic principles are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Only 4 years after the liberation we succeeded in formulating the main criteria and efforts of the new state into law, into a basic law. The Constitution of 20 August 1949 partly formulated the rights that are characteristic of the new society which had been achieved and developed by then, and partly outlines the direction of development. The historic importance of the Constitution of 1949 is that for the first time in Hungary it regulated the activity of society and of the state on behalf of and in the interest of the millions of working people. No matter how basic a law the Constitution is, it is nevertheless open to changes from time to time. This is simply because life, social practice, and the achieved results become outdated or new elements of progress also demand a place in the basic law, as happened in 1972 when the progress and radical changes that had taken place, particularly since the consolidation, made suitable modifications imperative.

The firm order of our society proves that the content of the Constitution and the reality -- including jurisdiction, jurisprudence, citizens' rights and obligations, etc. -- are in harmony with one another. Perhaps that is the reason why the content and importance of the Constitution are in the forefront of public attention only on Constitution Day. Without talking much about it or knowing its content in detail, the majority of citizens regard the Principles at the basis of the basic laws as their own and accept them. The Constituion's imperceptibility shows the existence of a constitutional order. Many people, mainly the younger generation, do not even regard fundamental rights like the right to work, to learn, to culture, and to medical assistance as rights originating from the Constitution; these rights are present naturally, and they were born with them.

It is unfortunate, however, that speaking about citizen's obligations, not everyone considers constitutional rights to be inseparable from these obligations. We must endeavor to raise the awareness of this connection to a higher level. The desired expansion of socialist democracy, an expansion that we are encouraging in all areas of life, is also vital because this is the only way in which the rights and obligations are provided in close unity and in which the creative capacity and readiness for initiatives inherent in the citizens are asserted in such a way that they serve equally the interests of the individual and those of smaller and larger communities, that is, mainly of the people.

In the past 1-2 years we have made considerable steps in this direction: we have democratized state life and have modified the election law, steps that are already making their positive, revitalizing, and renewing effects felt in both the activity of the National Assembly and of the councils. We have introduced new forms of enterprise management in economic sphere, a step all the more important since, in the current situation, nothing is more important than making production and management more efficient, a task in which the joint development of the worker's interests and acceptance of obligation are playing a decisive role.

We not only commemorate our holidays, like the present holiday on 20 August, and we do not talk only about what and why we celebrate. Every celebration is a reflection of the present. In this year's 20 August celebrations our attention is increasingly centered on the problems and tasks of a society working more efficiently and on the goals outlined by the 13th MSZMP Congress which were accepted by the National Assembly, the local bodies of interest representation, the political and public organizations and movements, and by the millions of workers. The tasks we are endeavoring to solve, the problems we are facing, and the worries that are afflicting us are not simple ones; there is a need for well-considered, planned, and uniform efforts to maintain and further develop our achievements, to advance to a higher level, a task that is also absolutely necessary.

Everyone knows and agrees with our most important economic policy goals -- from ensuring the foreign economic balance of payments to safeguarding the purchasing power of the forint; from mobilizing the reserves available in production and management to our concepts regarding the standard of living. To attain these goals, stress today is on the need for every workplace, every enterprise, workshop, cooperative, and institution to work out concrete action programs and, where this has already been done, to make sure that these programs are consistently implemented by means of incentives, persuasion, organization, measures, the strengthening of discipline, and by encouraging initiatives. Also we should not forget that today the issue is not simply to improve production and living conditions here and there but also to make sure that our country is not lagging behind the rapid international development, the scientific and technological progress that will determine the fate of our nation for the coming decades, not only as regards the economy but also as regards culture, lifestyle, and health. The importance of the current requirements must also be weighed against this. We have no use for lamentations and pessimism paralyzing the people's readiness for action.

On the contrary, the condition for success is to make it known that we do have strength and also enough experience, with decades behind us that have proven that we have been able to stand greater trials than the current difficulties. We can also overcome the current difficulties with national collaboration and with general consensus in the principles of socialism. Taking a look at the past, on today's holiday we also have reason to regard the future with confidence.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REPORTS ON DROUGHT

AU231518 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 21

[MTI report: "Notice of Ministry of Agriculture and Food [MEM] on Drought-Stricken Agriculture"]

[Text] The dry and hot weather in the last 3 months has not favored agriculture. In recent weeks great problems have been caused especially by the lack of precipitation and the above 30 degrees celsius temperatures. This weather has caused serious damage even to the autumn crops.

Recently the MEM carried out a quick survey based on the observation of counties and factories. The examination shows that this year's drought has not only affected the Alfold regions, but it has spread to the Kisalfold, Mezofold, and the southwest Dunanentul. The drought and its effects are greatly varied as regards the various regions and factories.

In spite of the expected crop losses, present estimates show that the population's food supply will not be disturbed and domestic demands can be covered. The fodder demands of animal husbandry, including private stocks, can be provided. Thus, there will be enough fodder and hay. It is possible to provide the necessary silage demand for the animals by increasing the utilization of subsidiary field products, above all cornstalks. This requires, however, that the leaders of agricultural factories do their best in reducing further damages from the drought, collecting the subsidiary products suitable for fodder, and working out expedient saving programs. There will be enough vegetables, but it is expected that the unfavorable weather will shorten the ripening time. Due to this fact, likely difficulties must be surmounted by more rapid and more organized harvesting, procurement, and processing.

In order to maintain the process of production and operation in those agricultural firms seriously affected by the drought, an estimation will be made of the extent of losses in production and finances caused by the drought. Knowing the actual situation, the MEM, in participation with other ministries, has initiated measures to surmount the production and financial difficulties of drought-stricken agricultural farms and to create a foundation for next year's production.

State Secretary Interviewed

LD242032 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 24 August carries a live or recorded 10-minute interview with Miklos Villanyi, state secretary at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, by an unidentified reporter. In response to a request that he estimate the damage the drought has caused to agriculture, Villanyi says:

"As yet we have no final figures, because the drought is still in progress. We know the figures, especially for cereals. At present, we estimate the loss to production will reach 10 billion [forints], but depending on what happens in the future, it may even substantially exceed 10 billion."

Asked what the government was planning to do in response to this loss, Villanyi says that it now has to make sure that next year will be a better one. Thus, measures will be taken to provide funds for collective farms ravaged by the drought so that they can buy fertilizers and machinery. Efforts must be made, Villanyi says, to ensure that harvesting, transport, and storage losses are minimized. Available military forces will be directed in the next weeks to assist on the farms, he adds, and agricultural by-products will be used for fodder.

Asked if the cost of irrigation influenced the extent of the drought damage, Villanyi points out that only 3 percent of Hungary's arable land is irrigated, and that 78 percent of irrigation costs are borne by the government. Even if water were free, as it is in other socialist countries, crop yields would not have been much bigger, as only a tiny fraction of collective farms have an irrigation system, he says. The government has therefore reduced the price of domestically manufactured irrigation systems by 50 percent in the hope that more farms will acquire them, he adds.

In conclusion, Villanyi reassures Hungarian consumers that they will not be affected in any major way by the loss in production. Socialist export commitments will also be met, he says, though the country's hard-currency exports will be heavily affected.

REPORTAGE ON MARJAI TALKS IN AUSTRALIA

LD222111 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, August 22 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks in Melbourne and Canberra, in the final stage of his official visit to Australia. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met in the Australian capital with Prime Minister Robert Hawke. The cordial discussions about the international situation and the actual problems of world economy and issues related to developing relations between the two countries were characterized by large-scale identity of views.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade John Dawkins, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, and members of the Australian Federal Government. He visited the United Foreign and Defence Committee of the Federal Parliament, where he answered questions of the committee's chairman and members. Jozsef Marjai also met Andrew Peacock, foreign Minister of the opposition shadow government.

At talks they reviewed Hungarian-Australian relations and their concrete possibilities of development. The parties stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries have recently started to develop. It was agreed that as well as the more frequent contacts between the governments, and cultural, scientific and sports relations, extensive possibilities exist for expanding relations on the basis of reciprocal advantages primarily in the fields of commercial and economic cooperation. Their exploration and definition is progressing through joint efforts.

During his visit to Australia, Jozsef Marjai held talks with leading representatives of business life, and leaders of the federal, New South Wales, and Victoria state commerce and industry chambers. He also held talks with the presidium of the "Committee for Promoting Hungarian-Australian Relations", and leaders of "Austrade", the state trade-development industry.

In the course of the talks it was stated that Australia could play a greater role in the raw material supply of Hungarian industry. Besides the traditional deliveries of wool and raw leather, it is considered possible for Australian iron ore and coal exporters, given the rquired conditions, to appear on the Hungarian market, and Hungarian companies to primarily participate in the development of Australian energetics, transport and delivery, and increase sales in other product groups. Australian firms have technologies that could be well utilized in Hungarian agriculture and food industry.

In the course of the talks, preparatory discussions were held on the founding of joint ventures and companies, with headquarters both in Hungary and Australia, primarily with the use of Hungarian technology, for the joint, or cooperation production and joint marketing of railway vehicles, buses and components, animal breeding products, and other goods.

Of the world economic and financial issues discussed timely issues of international commerce policy were given attention. Hungary and Australia take a stand against discriminatory steps that seriously distort economic relations as manifestations of agrarian-protectionism seriously affect both countries. It was agreed that this theme should be included at the coming GATT meeting as one of the problems requiring urgent solutions and cooperation of countries concerned in the issue has to be strengthened.

The visiting company leaders held extensive talks with leaders of industrial companies and trading houses.

From Australia, Jozsef Marjai is to travel to New Zealand for an official visit on the invitation of the New Zealand Government.

HUNGARIAN EXPERTS HELP SOVIET PIPE LINE

AU231522 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 13

[MTI report: "Hungarian Experts in Tengiz"]

[Text] On 19 August the State Development Bank and the Construction and Assembly Enterprise for Chemical Works (Vegyepszer) concluded a contract to supply the equipment referred to in the Hungarian-Soviet agreement on gas production and gas transportation in Yamburg and to finance field works there. The agreement was signed by the director general of the bank, Mrs Gusztav Bager, and by Ferenc Derczy, director general of Vegyepszer.

The Hungarian-Soviet agreement of cooperation was concluded last December. Vegyepeszer, in corporation with the Chemokomplex Foreign Trade Company, is the prime contractor for Hungarian deliveries and the construction of certain establishments at the Tengiz oil and gas site. Works were started in the Tengiz area last spring and part of the housing estate suitable to accomodate 5,000 Hungarian employees has already been completed. The accomodation units built by Aluterv and Egszov are being set up continuously. The Hungarian prime contractor has so far transported building materials to the site in 18 special trains. At present there are approximately 800 Hungarian employees working in the Tengiz area; charter aircraft are transporting the experts to the site of this very important investment.

SZUROS RECEIVES ITALIAN CP'S COLOJANNI

LD222046 Budapest MTI in English 1649 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Friday met Luigi Colojanni, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and secretary of the county party committee of Sicily, who is spending his holidays in Hungary. At the cordial and comradely talks they reviewed timely international issues, and relations between the HSWP and the Italian Communist Party.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD222251 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 22 -- To mark Romania's National Day, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbignew Messner sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu in which they said, in part:

On behalf of the Central Committee of Polish United Workers Party, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and our own, we send cordial congratulations and best wishes to the fraternal Romania people, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Council of State, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to you personally.

We highly respect the successes of working people of socialist Romania scored under the leadership of the Romania Communist Party in the socio-economic development of the country, permanent raising material and cultural living standard of the nation.

We state with satisfaction that dynamic development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our states and nations, taking place on the basis of the ideals of Marxism, Leninism and socialist internationalism and rich historical traditions, contributes to a continuous deepening of all-round cooperation of Poland and Romania, better mutual acquaintance of social, economic and cultural attainments of both friendly peoples.

We wish to voice conviction that Polish-Romanian relations will continue to successfully develop, attaining a still higher level in all areas and bringing important contribution to consolidating unity of states of the socialist community within the frame work of the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, to the benefit of our peoples, the cause of consolidating the forces of peace and socialism in Europe and the world.

FRG POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS END 22 AUG

LD221939 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn, Aug 22 -- Political consultations conducted by the Polish and FRG Foreign Ministries ended here today.

The talks focused on the CSCE process with particular emphasis on preparations for the Vienna meeting of representatives of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

On behalf of the Polish side the talks were chaired by Eugeniusz Kulaga and on the FRG side -- by Ekkehard Eickhoff.

The Polish delegation was received by undersecretary of state in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Dr J. Ruhfus.

PAP REPORTS 10,996 RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY LAW

LD221956 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 22 -- A total of 10,996 people, including 5.8 thousand convicts, with 864 women among the released have been set free from penal establishments so far.

The clemency law also made it possible for those accused of offences against the state and public border to return to normal life. 155 such people have benefitted from the provisions of this law so far. More than a half of them were released from penal establishments and arrests pending trial. 100 people confessed to offences against the state and public order reporting at law enforcement organs. Having completed formalities provided by the law most or many of them returned to their homes.

TRYBUNA OPOLSKA ANALYZES ECONOMIC AMBITIONS

PM221517 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Artur Bodnar, political analyst, by Hanna Swieszczakowska, date and place not given]

[Text] [Swieszczakowska] The PZPR Central Committee report submitted to the 10th congress contained a question which at the same time constituted the acknowledgment of a crucial dilemma: Whether to opt for accelerated economic development, thereby sacrificing our chances of meeting a number of immediate social needs, or settle for the less painful but also less effective "snail's pace"? The delegates chose the first solution. Are our ambitions in this sphere, however, not higher than our capabilities?

[Bodnar] Poland must speed up its pace of development, but our objective circumstances require that we first create the necessary prerequisites for such acceleration. The 5-year plan indicates that we cannot move at a breakneck speed. Good progress must be achieved through increased management efficiency, based particularly on factors which do not involve investment.

[Swieszczakowska] The traditional belief is that development is contingent upon an increased level of investment in the economy. However, in his congress paper, the premier pointed to limitations in that area, connected with our lack of means.

[Bodnar] He said that we need Z17 billion for investment through the year 1990, but will only be able to put together Z10 billion at the most, and then only by making sacrifices. Our plans for development are based on our material and intellectual resources and are supported by our economic agreements with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But to carry these plans out we need to rationalize our management of those resources. The estimated 3.5-percent annual increase of the national income, which is quite modest for our needs and aspirations, can be reached only if half of its value could be obtained by making savings of energy, fuels, and materials. This assumption contains a high element of risk. The risk can be lessened if we embark on the second stage of the economic reform, that which enforces higher efficiency. In the circumstances that prevail at the moment, any increase in efficiency will depend on the introduction of organizational changes in the economy and the state. [paragraph continues]

A nationwide review of work posts has been announced, while on the other hand our investment program must create a technological base for making economies in the fields of natural resources and manpower. From his congress rostrum the premier said that a third of all investment outlays should be allocated for that purpose. Half the value of the increase in the national income is to be obtained through efficiency-raising measures, aided partly by modernization investments. This aspect of the plan represents, consequently, an area of some uncertainty, since it is very difficult to implement efficiency-raising measures.

Another uncertain area is created by outside circumstances. We are talking here about the credit repayment terms we will be offered, the kind of economic agreements we will sign, the atmosphere that will prevail in international relations. Everybody knows that only peaceful coexistence and detente will enable us to benefit from international division of labor. Economic as well as scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries is vitally important to us, and these countries, in their turn, do not remain stationary either. We should keep up with their pace, and take notice of their own reforms.

Your question refers to the choices that must be made constantly between the needs of the present and those that are a consequence of the development program for the next five to seven years. People wish to be able to attain their goals without so much effort. They are waiting for economic order and stabilization. At the same time, most of them believe that certain sacrifices are necessary if we are to realize our wider interests, provided that there is discernible progress.

[Swieszczakowska] Which of the essential conditions for progress should be regarded as preeminent?

[Bodnar] Workers maintain that we are a poorly organized society. More than 90 percent of workers questioned in various opinion polls demand that radical improvement be made in the organization of work at their enterprise, in the economy as a whole, and in the sphere of public life. They address this demand to those at all levels of managerial positions, that is, to one million people holding managerial posts. That is why, in my opinion, the 10th congress directives apply in the first place to those million people. In the long run, the realization of the workers demand depends on their understanding of the situation and on their will to act. Incidentally, similar views were expressed at the congress by agricultural workers.

[Swieszczakowska] Does not accelerated development, based on economic efficiency mechanisms, constitute a threat to certain principles of social justice, principles which today give the security of social protection to those groups that are the weakest and the most needy?

[Bodnar] Social justice is associated with two tendencies which we often misinterpret as being mutually exclusive, whereas in fact they should complement each other. On the one hand, emphasis is given to division according to the needs, that is, a unification of living standards. This represents the egalitarian tendency On the other hand, there is the stressed necessity of division according to the labor given, which leads to a differentiation of living standards. It is becoming obvious today, more than ever before, that to meet people's needs equally, with a tendancy to level upward rather than downward, it is necessary to differentiate incomes more, depending on contribution made to the growth of national wealth. If the national income continues to grow, it will be possible to increase social provisions too. It is, therefore, imperative to introduce motivational systems on a large scale, to reward people who show initiative and work well. There was a very strong demand for this at the 10th congress.

[Swieszczakowska] Who should decide, and how, what pace of development to choose and who is to benefit and who to lose by the chosen strategy?

[Bodnar] The needs of the nation and the state decide here. And the resolution of conflicts emerging in the wake of that choice depends on politicians' abilities. This, in turn, calls for more openness in pursuing the chosen policy, for public consultation and coordination over its decisions, and for securing public approval for those decisions. Choices that are crucial for the state are made by competent government bodies, but they must coincide with the feelings of the majority of citizens.

[Swieszczakowska] Finally, could you define the relationship between politics and economy, that is, between the requirements of the state system and economic necessities? Can we talk about the primacy of one over the other?

[Bodnar] Social reality consists of many planes and dimensions. That is why it is difficult to talk about a one-way dependence, in this case between economy and politics. In the first half of the 1980's political issues had the upper hand because they contained the key to overcoming the crisis, to fostering and widening a national accord. In the second half of the decade socioeconomic issues became, in my opinion, the dominant concern. But the method of resolving problems in this field belongs also to the political plane. That is why our material well-being will depend not only on our organizational, technical, and economic abilities, but to a large extent also on what we generally term political renewal. I am thinking about democratic decisionmaking and listening to criticism from people who may represent different orientations -- as long as they are guided by Polish raison d'etat. It is also essential that we begin to rely more firmly on that critical, August [1980, birth of Solidarity] generation, that is, today's thirty-year-olds. They are now prepared to accept more shared responsibility than they have had to date, responsibility for social and economic order and for our well-being both in the future and today, provided that we give them our vote of confidence and offer them wider opportunities to make decisions and a wider scope for promotion.

[Swieszczakowska] We are thus faced with very difficult tasks, many of which require that we break the old mold of our set notions and ingrained habits. Can we cope?

[Bodnar] We can, provided that the top men at all echelons are sufficiently consistent and credible in their actions. This essential condition was also repeatedly stressed at the 10th congress.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES MARK NATIONAL DAY

AU221255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/08/1986 -- Friday morning, marking the forty-second anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, ceremonies were held during which floral wreaths were laid at the memorial to the Heroes of the Fight for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, at the memorial to the Homeland's Heroes and at the Soviet Herocs' memorial in Bucharest.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the RCP general secretary, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Committee of Former Anti-Fascist Fighters and war veterans, mass and public organizations. Young Pioneers' groups laid bunches of flowers.

The ceremonies were attended by Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Constantin Olteanu, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Colonel General Vasile Milea, CC of the RCP, State Council and Government members, active and reserve generals, former commanders of units on the anti-Hitlerite front, executives of central, mass and public organizations, people working in Bucharest institutions and enterprises.

Companies of honour, made up of soldiers in the Armed Forces, members of the Patriotic Guards and groups of the youth's training for the homeland's defence, lined up in front of the memorials, presented arms. The anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played.

E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy staff were present at the memorial to the Soviet Heroes, where the state anthems of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. After the wreath-laying ceremony, those in the attendance kept a minute's silence.

The same day, wreaths were laid at the cemetery of the British military who died on Romania's territory in the fight against fascism, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the State Council and the government, the Ministry of National Defence, the Bucharest City People's Council, as well as bunches of flowers, on behalf of the Young Pioneers. The ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulsescu, vice-president of the State Council, Ion C. Petre, Romanian deputy prime minister, ministers, representatives of central institutions, generals and officers, other officials. Philip McKearney, British ambassador in Bucharest and embassy staff were present. A militlary company presented arms, and the state anthems of Great Britain and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. After the ceremony, the people present kept a moment's silence.

On the same occasion, ceremonies were held around Romania when wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid at the memorials and honorary plaques, at the cemeteries where the Romanian and Soviet heroes who died in the anti-fascist war are buried.

REPORTAGE OF YASIR 'ARAFAT ACTIVITIES

Meets Ceausescu

AU221558 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1986 -- On August 22, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceaulsescu meet again at Snagov with Yaris 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, now on a visit to Romania.

On that occasion the RCP general secretary and the PLO Executive Committee chairman continued to exchange views on questions of joint interest in the same atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship characteristic of the ties between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples.

During the new round of talks questions were approached of the current international political life and especially of the Middle East situation. Yasir 'Arafat set forth the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization and presented the actions initiated by the PLO for the finding of solutions to the complex Middle East problems and the establishment of peace in the area.

Reiterating the RCP and Romanian state's principled stand, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the need for intensified efforts and political-diplomatic actions, the promotion of new initiatives for a global negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab Territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people through the recognition of its right to self-determination, the setting up of an independent state of its own included, and the achievement of a lasting and just peace apt to guarantee the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

Referring to the ways of politically solving the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the necessity and importance of calling an international conference, under the U.N. aegis, apt to provide a favourable framework for negotiations to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as the USSR and the USA, the other members of the Security Council, other states which can positively contribute to the resolution of problems and the establishments of peace in the area.

Stress was laid on the significance of consolidating the unity and organizational force of the PLO as well as of developing collaboration among the Arab countries as an essential condition for the settlement of the Middle East situation.

Yasir 'Arafat was highly appreciative of the consistent activity carried by socialist Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for a just and durable solution to the Middle East issues.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania to further act in support of the efforts for the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, for the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat underlined the productive character of their talks, expressing their belief that they will help the further deepening of the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, for mutual benefit, for a constructive solution to the Middle East issues, for world peace and security.

The talks were attended for the Romanian party by Miu Dobrescu, Ion Stoian and Tudor Postelnicu and for the Palestinian party by Jawzie al-Guseyn, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO spokesman, Nezar Abu Gazalah, director-general of the Palestinian National Fund, and 'Izzat Farid 'Abu al-Rub, permanent representative of the PLO to Bucharest.

Attends Reception

AU221843 Burachest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1986 -- On Friday evening a reception was given at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest in the presence of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu to mark the National Day of Romania.

Attending were members of the party and state leadership, communists since the underground period, participatants in the August 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, anti-Hitlerite war veterans, other Romanian officials. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organizatin also attended. Leading members of communist, workers', socialist and democratic parties, other foreign guests as well as the heads of diplomatic misssion accredited to Bucharest were invited to take part. During the reception which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, warm congratulations were addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu on the National Day of the Romanian people.

Concludes Visit

JN231814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has concluded an official 2-day visit to Romania during which he met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and discussed with him recent developments in the Palestine question and the Middle East.

SCIENTEIA MARKS NATIONAL DAY OF AFGHANISTAN

AU231424 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 86 p 5

[Editorial: "On the National Day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Today the Afghan people are celebrating the 67th anniversary of the proclamation of Afghanistan's state independence.

Situated in the region of southern Asia, at the crossroads of some important communication routes, Afghanistan is known as a country where mountains prevail, and 75 percent of its 655,000 square kilometers of territory is unproductive. The country's major economic activity is agriculture and animal breeding. During their long history, the people living at the foot of the Hindu Kush mountains have repeatedly demonstrated their firm desire for freedom and resolutely risen against colonial domination. As a result of these aspirations, Afghanistan's independence was proclaimed almost 70 years ago.

The revolution of April 1978, which put an end to the domination of feudal circles and opened up the road toward socioeconomic transformation with a progressive character, opened a new stage from the point of view of quality in the development of the Afghan state. Within this framework the agrarian reform was carried out, cooperative cooperation farms were created, and efforts intensified to better utilize the natural resources for the benefit of the Afghan people. In various parts of the country about 60 important economic objectives were built in 1985 alone. The country's socioeconomic development plan for 1986-1991 envisages an increase of national income 26 percent, of industrial output by 38 percent, and of agricultural output by 14-16 percent

The Romanian people follow with interest and sympathy the efforts made by the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Aghanistan, to build a new life. Relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage, have developed between the SR of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In keeping with its principled position, our country spoke out and is speaking out for political solutions, through negotiations, to all problems concerning Afghanistan and for solutions that can ensure Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, put an end to any outside interference, and give the Afghan people the opportunity to resolve their socioeconomic problems by themselves, on the road of progress, in accordance with their wishes.

The Romanian people nurture friendly feelings for the Afghan people and believe that deepening Romanian-Afghan relations is in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace and international understanding.

HASANI DISCUSSES HOPES FOR HARARE SUMMIT

LD221127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0602 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Interview with SFRY Presidency President Sinan Hasani by TANJUG Director Mihailo Saranovic and TANJUG editor in chief Mladen Arnautovic; individual questioners not identified -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: We are on the eve of the eight conference of nonaligned countries in Harare. In connection with this, how do you assess the current international political and economic situation?

Answer: Nonaligned countries have been carrying out preparations for their eighth summit for a long time. It can be satisfactorily stated that the host of this summit, Zimbabwe, has particularly distinguished itself in this. Owing to all of this, the conditions have been created for the eighth conference in Harare to begin on time without any obstacles. The international political and economic situation at this juncture is not characterized by a small number of troubles and conflicts which are primarily the consequence of the bloc divisions and behavior. And, naturally, this type of situation with its threats presents more of a warning to mankind than it offers nice promises. It is good that the superpower dialogue, even if only occasional, is maintained, but the fact that it has not yielded desired results is worrisome. This is because the arms race continues with unabated ferocity, threatening to move into space as well. The world still confronts the use of the policy of force, pressure, and interference in internal affairs of individual independent countries. The situation in some hotbeds of crisis continues to intensify. The international community is in particular heavily burdened by unjust international economic relations and increasingly deep rifts between the developed and developing countries. The leading industrial countries, wishing to maintain relations which perpetuate their privileged position, do not undertand the full danger and weight of the increasing division of the world into the poor and the rich, well-fed and hungry.

However, all this ballast and evil that directly and indirectly hit the countries and peoples of the world is increasingly perceived and refuted by the world's democratic public. The Nonaligned Movement, already developing its activity based upon general humane and original visionary principles for a quarter of a century, has assembled a high number of countries and a great part of the world's peoples and moved them into action for peace and security for eliminating hotbeds of war, and for building equitable economic and political relations, against the policy of subordination, domination, and economic exploitation.

Question: In accordance with the general assessment on the complexity of the present situation in some world regions, what, in your opinion, will be the priorities at the forthcoming summit?

Answer: I believe the summit's priorities wull fall into three basic groups:

First of all, there are problems of peace, security, disarmament, and equitable international cooperation. We will make maximum efforts to eliminate many dangers which hover over mankind in order to create possibilities for the world's peaceful, creative, and harmonious development, because the edifice of world peace can only be built by independent and free peoples.

In the second group will fall our efforts to tackle the well-known world hotbeds of crisis. This must be done anywhere they exist and no matter who they are caused by. South Africa will be given a special place in this connection. The frontline countries as well will enjoy the nonaligned countries' full support so that racism and apartheid in South Africa are eliminated. The South African regime, as the proponent of all these negative and difficult forms of violence, represents the origin of this most acute world crisis.

In the third group are international economic problems of the development of insufficiently developed countries, their huge debts, low prices of raw materials from their countries, trade protectionism, as well as all the consequences resulting from this.

We are expecting united and concrete stands at the summit which will open spaces on all the mentioned questions for the nonaligned countries' even more active involvement in solving current world problems. The summit also will discuss numerous questions which will make it possible to develop and promote mutual economic and political cooperation in both bilateral and multilateral areas.

Question: Does the movement's internal situation and its action capability primarily offer opportunities for the nonaligned in Harare to affirm themselves in an increasingly complete manner as an independent, nonbloc factor in international relations? Here we are referring to the ability for an even more effective impact on the lessening of internatnonal tension and solving the key economic problems -- overindebtedness and other forms of economic pressure on nonaligned countries, the Mediterranean, disarmament, the Middle East, the other hotbeds of crisis.

Answer: The Nonaligned Movement has originated, developed, lives, and acts as a completely authentic and thereby also independent nonbloc global factor in international relations, which it will remain. We have been and will remain, as Comrade Tito said on an occasion, "only ours," with our own vision of the world and international relations. That is what already has been done in the preparations for the eighth summit. The modd among the nonaligned, as well as the documents which have been prepared by the host of this big conference, Zimbabwe, indicate that the Harare summit will once again strongly affirm these essential characteristics of the Nonaligned Movement. Naturally, conditions are being created in this way for even more effective activity. In this connection, I wish to recall that, together with the well-known difficulties, the further consolidation and the strengthening of the movement's unity upon its original principles have been brought about in recent years.

The strengthening of the movement's role and influence also are proved by the increased interest shown by small and middle size countries outside the movement to the values of the nonaligned policy. Many democratic world forces are acting today in an increasingly resolute manner from the positions of nonaligned policy, while the progressive parties and movements in many countries are incorporating the principles of nonaligned policy in their programs. All this provides strength for the Nonaligned Movement to act even more effectively, dynamically, and efficiently in connection with all significant events facing the world.

Question: The eighth summit is taking place on the edge of the last oasis of racism and apartheid. To what extent can the gathering of nonaligned in Harare contribute toward changing the situation in that part of the world?

Answer: The Nonaligned Movement, whose development has been characterized from its very beginning by a resolute struggle against colonialism, most energetically opposes racism and apartheid in the RSA and the illegal occupation of Namibia. After all, the huge majority of the international community today condemns this disgrace of the time in which we live. What is going on there is contrary to all the principles of the UN declaration, which also has condemned this anachronistic system on more than one occasion.

It must be expected that the Harare summit will not only most energetically condemn the Pretoria regime, but also will most resolutely invite the entire international community to become involved with all the means to finally liquidate this last oasis of racism and apartheid and to finally decolonize Namibia. Nonaligned countries will discuss all the measures which must be undertaken in this connection so that support and help to the liberation movements of South Africa and to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] becomes even more effective. Speical attention will be devoted to providing support for the frontline countries which most immediately feel the consequences of the South African racist regime's crude aggressive policy.

Question: In view of our country's very active role in the preparations of the forthcoming summit and our own comprehensive preparations, what type of intitatives will our delegation, led by you, present in Harare?

Answer: The Yugoslav delegation will be involved in all the questions in the eighth summit's agenda because they comprise almost all the essential problems of our time. Therefore, the summit's priorities will simultaneously be the priorities of our delegation's approach.

Starting from the original principles adopted 25 years ago, at the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade when this movement was born, and from the political action values which the movement has shown during this time, we hope that this will be a summit of unity and of action on the contemporary world's essential questions. Of course, this implies that all those marginal questions, as well as those issues which may lead to various divisions, must be pushed aside. It is necessary in this connection to bear in mind the social-political variety of the countries of this movement, their traditions, interests, but also their united stands on the main directions of the world's historical development which to an almost equal measure suit the long-term interests of all countries and nations.

Today nonalignment is the unavoidable world political factor, but even more than this, it is the future of mankind.

PRESIDENCY PREPARES FOR SUMMIT, ORTEGA VISIT

LD222137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today, with President Sinan Hasani in the chair.

The Presidency examined the final preparations for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the coming eighth meeting of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries, which opens 1 September in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare.

The SFRY Presidency also adopted reports on recent visits to Ghana and Guinea by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; and to Pakistan by Veselin Djuranovic.

Also adopted was a platform on Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's coming visit to Yugoslavia.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY HASANI

LD250840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the guest from the friendly, nonaligned country was welcomed and greeted by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent personalities in the sociopolitical life of Yugoslavia.

FRG TRANSPORT MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD231550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- FRG Transport Minister Dr Werner Dollinger concluded his official visit to our country and departed for the FRG from Dubrovnik this afternoon. He was seen off at Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport by Andrej Grahor, Federal Committee for Transport and Communications deputy chairman and Ivica Tomic, assistant chairman of the republic committee for maritime shipping, transport and communications. Minister Dollinger, who was paying a 3-day visit to our country, toured Belgrade, Ohrid, and Dubrovnik.

WORK STOPPAGES INDICATIVE OF 'SOCIALIST INSPIRATION'

AU242048 Belgrade Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Zivojin Jerotijevic commentary]

[Text] One can detect three key characteristics in workers' dissatisfaction. First of all it is a fact that work stoppages do not have an antisocialist tendency. Stoppages are workers' expression of disagreement with a rule-based concrete solution or a practice in a narrow sphere. They are therefore not the manifestation of a general disagreement with our country's political line. Among those who decided to take this step, as is shown, there are in fact more individuals of proven socialist inspiration and self-managing action.

Sponateneity is the second essential characteristic. Work stoppages occur without workers being talked into them and without outside influence and only when regular, self-managing mechanisms break down in removing various disorders and irregularities; when injustice, whether real or illusory, exceeds tolerable limits. The most often mentioned factors in work stoppages are low earnings, still unrestrainable galloping price increases, the nonself-managing behavior of those who have power in their own sphere, disturbed interhuman relations, the lack of responsibility among those who are legally the most responsible, the privileges of administrative workers in relation to those in the production sector, and the privatization of cadre policy. These problems are easily spotted in all collectives because the workers feel them through both their personal income and social position. The truth is that these reasons are not always the first and main motives for work stoppages. During this hot summer some have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the situation and tendencies on a broader Yugoslav scale. So, for instance, the Rijeka and Split shipbuilders summarized their views on about 20 lines which they sent to the highest leadership of Dalmatial, Croatia, and Yugoslavia. Put simply, they are dissatisfied because of the lack of an energetic implementation of the Economic Stabilization program and because of its partial implementation. They are particularly dissatisfied because, as they say, the financial burden has not been spread equally.

In the production sector of associated labor, which is the focus of the third characteristic of this summer's stoppages, a belief has gradually evolved that in the current structure of our economy, with the existing practice of conducting economic matters and distributing income, earnings could hardly be higher even if the productivity of work increased considerably. Not only because of the policy of maintaining balance through which communes maintain some kind of peace in the house, but above all because the income policy is not primarily turned toward stimulating greater, higher quality, more competitive production and the continuous increase of income, but rather toward nonproductive consumption. This is the Gordian knot from which stem many of our developing difficulties, including those which appear as the direct cause of work stoppages.

Certain changes based on the clear tenets of the 13th Congress of our party have already been announced. As we have learned, a new package of measures is being hastily prepared by the management organs. Work on the amendments to the Law of Associated Labor which will start at the beginning of September will also include a regulation on the order of distributing total income and revenue. The basis of this activity represents an attempt to eliminate economic instruments which are drawing income from the economy, normatively secure greater consistency in implementing principles which make reward directly dependent on work results, and secure priority for paying out personal incomes. Only then will one find out how well-founded the recently heard stories were that some stoppages have the characteristic of a psychological-political maneuver with the aim of avoiding the intervening law on the obligatory harmonization of personal incomes with accumulation.